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Established 1887



Associated Press
Instruments signed in White House by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers to put SALT agreements into force. From left: Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin, Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Nixon, Mr. Rogers and SALT negotiator Gerard Smith.

Vow to Move to Greater Accords

Nixon, Gromyko Sign Arms Documents

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (UPI)—President Nixon and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko today signed the documents formally putting into effect the nuclear arms limitation accords and pledged their countries to move promptly toward even more intensive arms agreements.

Declaring that "a great historical process" had begun, the President said: "We have found way to make progress in other areas that lead to a much safer world."

Mr. Gromyko said that the two Union was convinced that the efforts to limit the arms race could "continue unabated." He said that the two countries now would work "to deepen and widen" the arms limitation agreements.

The two leaders signed documents putting the offensive and

make any other comment, except to say that "the Soviets are aware of our position."

At the signing ceremony, Mr. Nixon said:

"On this occasion, we recognize that these agreements mean the first step in limiting the burden of nuclear arms as far as our two nations are concerned. Also, these agreements mean a first step in reducing the danger of war in the world and increasing the chance of peace." He added:

"I have used the term 'first step' quite deliberately because...

there remains a significant number of categories in the nuclear field that are not covered, and that is why I share the views of Foreign Minister Gromyko that we must now move from this first step to the vitally important next step in which we consider the whole range of offensive nuclear weapons and try to find agreement between our two nations in that field."

"What we are in effect witnessing today [is] the beginning of a great historical process... which can eventually lead to the goal

that we all want, a world that is much safer and particularly a world that may possibly be free from the enormous danger of a nuclear disaster."

The Soviet foreign minister noted a relaxation of cold war tensions and said, "Practical steps to limit rocket nuclear armaments rightly hold an important place among the very real political changes taking place in relations between our two countries, and this signifies a success for the policy of peaceful co-existence..."

Associated Press
A wide range of issues

agreements into effect in a ceremony in the White House's East Room attended by members of Congress and the Cabinet.

The President and Mr. Gromyko, accompanied by Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Soviet Ambassador Anatoly S. Dobrynin and National Security Adviser Henry A. Kissinger, returned to the White House early today from Camp David, Md., for the morning ceremony.

Wide Range of Issues

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that the Soviet and American officials met to focus a wide range of issues, but not to negotiate. Among the subjects discussed, he said, were Vietnam, the second phase of the SALT talks, the Middle East, the fax on Soviet emigrants, the proposed European security conference and the reduction of NATO and Warsaw Pact forces in Central Europe.

Mr. Ziegler did not announce a date for the opening of the new SALT talks, which the President originally said he hoped could begin this month. However, Mr. Ziegler said that it was expected he would begin before the end of the year.

When questioned about the subject of the levy imposed on Jews he wished to leave the Soviet Union, Mr. Ziegler would say only that the matter was discussed in the meeting the President held with Mr. Gromyko. He said it could serve no purpose for him to

say that the Soviet Union had not announced a date for the opening of the new SALT talks, which the President originally said he hoped could begin this month. However, Mr. Ziegler said that it was expected he would begin before the end of the year.

Meanwhile, scores of F-4 Phantoms from bases in Thailand yesterday launched heavy strikes west of Hanoi near the Laotian border, where a new North Vietnamese buildup was reported under way for a dry-season offensive in Laos.

In the raids, the U.S. command said today, P-4s from the Ubon, Udon and Korat air bases in Thailand attacked the Na San

and Yen Bai air bases and a military barracks—targets between Hanoi and the Laotian border and between Hanoi and the Chinese border. Several buildings were left in flames, pilots said.

Sources said the raid against the Na San air base was the first since the North Vietnamese invasion into South Vietnam was

launched March 30. They said

that the raid had just returned to the war zone after a four-year absence, sources said.

"We have no comment," said a command spokesman.

In Washington, Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedman said the F-111s would continue to fly combat missions in Indochina. The loss of one of the planes, he said, "has not changed our view that this is an operational aircraft."

No Signals, Sources Say

The informants in Saigon said that although the command withheld reporting the F-111 loss because a search-and-rescue effort was under way, the Air Force did not know where the plane went down and never heard emergency radio signals from the two crewmen which would have pinpointed their position.

The U.S. Command issued only a brief statement on the F-111, the fourth lost in the war zone since the plane that came to Vietnam in March, 1968. It said:

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

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Brandt's Charge of Bribery Becoming Big Election Issue

By Bob M. Goshko

BONN, Oct. 3 (UPI)—Chancellor Willy Brandt's charge that parliamentary deputies were forced to defect from his government ranks is threatening to become the major issue in West Germany's national elections.

During the last week, Mr. Brandt has confounded political observers here by persistently reiterating the accusation while failing to name names. The result has been a controversy that has overshadowed one issue around which the campaign was expected to revolve: foreign policy, domestic reform and the fight to curb West Germany's inflation.

The net effect could be very damaging to Mr. Brandt's hopes for re-election.

Refuses Pressers

Almost everyone agrees that as incumbent chancellor, his logical campaign strategy is for taking a statesmanlike role. Accordingly, he had been expected to emphasize his achievements in bringing West Germany toward a reconciliation with the Communist bloc and to

reiterate his pledges of far-reaching economic and social reforms.

Indeed, in the almost two weeks since the campaign began, Mr. Brandt has put himself in a position where he is vulnerable to charges of demagoguery and of making accusations without proof. The opposition Christian Democrats have proved quite eager to grasp the opportunity of this situation.

This was underscored today when Helmut von Hassel, president of the Bundestag, the lower house of parliament, said that Mr. Brandt's charges were "without substantiation" and that the chancellor should either support his accusations with specifics or publicly retract them.

In response, Mr. Brandt's press spokesman, Conrad Ahlers, said that the chancellor holds to his opinion that the defection of some deputies involved a "deviation from political propriety."

With this somewhat oblique language, Mr. Ahlers appeared to be fanning down Mr. Brandt's remarks. He reply fell short of the apology being demanded.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Associated Press
MARKET MEN—Sicco Mansholt (center) at press conference in Brussels yesterday after Denmark had voted to enter the Common Market, as Beniamino Olivi (right), the official spokesman of the Common Market Commission, points to a newspaper asking a question. Left, Sjouke Jonker, chief executive assistant to Mr. Mansholt.

Herald Tribune

Austria	6 S.	Lebanon	10 P.
Belgium	22 B.P.	Luxembourg	12 L.P.
Denmark	22 O.K.	Morocco	12 Dr.
Eire (Ireland)	14 P.M.	Monaco	12 P.M.
Finland	14 P.M.	Norway	22 N.K.
France	14 P.M.	Portugal	8 E.S.
Germany	1 D.M.	Spain	16 P.M.
Great Britain	10 P.M.	Sweden	17 S.K.
Greece	10 Dr.	Switzerland	12 S.P.
India	25 Rials	Turkey	12 S.P.
Iran	26 Lire	U.S. Military	20 S.
Israel	25 Lira	Yugoslavia	6 D.

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Danish Premier Quits After His EEC Victory

By Bernard D. Nossiter

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 3 (UPI)—Premier Jens Otto Krag stunned the country today by resigning immediately after his triumphantly had led Denmark into the Common Market.

After 25 years in "the front line of politics" Mr. Krag said, "I have had enough of it. I have many other interests."

Intimates confirmed that he has grown increasingly restless in office and found power less and less attractive.

His ruling Social Democratic party executive promptly chose Anker Joergensen as Mr. Krag's successor. Mr. Joergensen is the leader of Denmark's biggest trade union.

The Social Democratic Council must ratify Mr. Joergensen's assumption of party leadership. The council will meet tomorrow and ratification is regarded as a formality.

It will be necessary to consult other parties but Mr. Joergensen has been assured the same support as that received by Mr. Krag. Foreign Minister Knud Boerge Andersen will serve as interim premier until Mr. Joergensen assumes office.

In an interview Friday, Mr. Krag said that he was a Marxist who wants Denmark to stay in NATO, a believer in co-operation with the United States despite his concern for what he called the "anti-democratic Fascist elements."

Political experts here agree that the switch from Mr. Krag to Mr. Joergensen will have little effect on Danish foreign or domestic policy.

However, it is expected to help the Social Democrats stay in office. The party holds only 71 of the 179 seats in the Folketing, or parliament, and rules with the support of the leftist Peoples Socialists. That group strongly opposes Danish membership in the Common Market and many workers who vote Social Democrat also cast "no" ballots in yesterday's referendum.

Had Mr. Krag stayed on, his coalition might have fared apart. Although Mr. Joergensen is also pro-EEC, his trade union background and his outspoken leftist stance is thought to have wider appeal within and on the left of the Social Democratic party.

Mr. Krag had kept his decision from everyone except his actress wife, Helle Vinken. His political associates did not learn of it until early this morning, when the count of referendum votes was completed.

Mr. Krag, 58, who became a

minister when he was first elected to parliament in 1947, has told friends, "I got into this too young."

After a variety of cabinet posts, he served as premier from 1962 to 1968 and returned to the job again after elections a year ago.

A trained economist, Mr. Krag

is a writer of distinction. A memoir of his youth in the 1930s was a great success here and he already has contracted to complete his autobiography.

At a press conference in Christiansborg Palace this afternoon, he said that he could step down.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



United Press International
Retiring Premier Jens Otto Krag in Copenhagen yesterday after announcing his resignation. Behind him, acting Premier K. B. Andersen, the minister of foreign affairs.

Sees Link to Scandinavia

Mansholt Hails Danish Vote For Entry in Common Market

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Oct. 3 (UPI)—Sicco Mansholt, European Commission president, gave an expansive welcome today to the Danish following the successful outcome of the Danish referendum on Common Market entry.

He said that the result was "simply magnificent" not only for Denmark, but also for the whole European Economic Community. He said that he hoped Denmark would act as a link between the members of an enlarged EEC and the rest of Scandinavia.

Despite his pleasure at the referendum result Mr. Mansholt said that a referendum was a very bad method of achieving a decision on a matter as complex as EEC membership. It was difficult enough for experts, he said, but for the general public, a referendum was too easily influenced by extraneous arguments and emotions.

He referred to a "list of lies" about the EEC which anti-marketeers had deployed in Norway to swing the vote.

Characteristically under discussion for some time, other countries have complained that their businessmen would suffer. The plan has been approved by the Executive Commission. It now goes to the member governments, who will discuss it Monday at a council of ministers meeting in Luxembourg.

One Brussels official said today that everything under the plan had to be "GATTable"—a new word that is certain to be used ever more frequently in business circles.

A "GATTable" agreement is one that is in accord with the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which is not only an agreement based in Geneva. GATT rules provide that any trade concession, such as a tariff reduction, made by any one member country to another must also be made to all other member countries. This is known as the "most-favored-nation principle."

Special Concessions

Europe Unity Danish Premier Steps Down A Goal, Heath, After Victory on EEC Entry Andreatti Say

(Continued from Page 1)
now that Denmark's EEC membership was assured.

"I am interested in literature, the English language, painting, life in general," he said. He admitted that he had found the last months in office "a bit boring," although he did not like to say this, he added, to political reporters, who found it all so fascinating.

Mr. Joergensen, 50, was orphaned at an early age and received his high school diploma by studying at night. He worked in a factory, a warehouse and a shipyard. He rose slowly in the trade union ranks, devoting himself to workers' education.

Mr. Joergensen attended a three-month course for unionists at Harvard University in 1959. Three years later, he became a staff member of the General Workers Union, which has 250,000 members. He became the union's president in 1968 and won his seat in the Folketing last year.

In the interview Friday, he said that he favored Common Market membership chiefly on political rather than economic grounds.

"I would like Europe to have a bigger world role," he said, "especially between East and West. This does not mean that I want the Common Market to



Anker Joergensen nominated new premier of Denmark

become a European superpower. I don't like big government just like your George McGovern and George Wallace."

"But I think the small countries in the Common Market, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark and, I hope later on, Norway, can have a good influence."

"I believe in close cooperation with the United States and I still want that we should have NATO. But I do not like the anti-democratic elements in the United States, the Fascist elements."

As examples, he cited George Meany, whose tactics in the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions have angered Mr. Joergensen; American support for the regimes in Greece and Spain, and, above all, the "Latin alignment" inside the EEC.

In an implicit reference to Norway's referendum rejecting entry into the Common Market, today's communiqué called on the community to "strengthen the links of cooperation with those European countries with which there already exist close bonds of collaboration."

Mr. Andreatti and Mr. Heath followed news about the referendum in Denmark last night while at a dinner in the Castel Sant' Angelo. The two leaders voiced "utmost satisfaction" at the Danes' "yes to Europe," an Italian spokesman said.

Mr. Heath and Mr. Andreatti discussed relations between East and West. They agreed, the communiqué said, that the planned European security conference should provide an opportunity to develop "frankness, good faith and friendly cooperation between all peoples on the European continent."

Hard-Boiled Trader Gets Egg on Face

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (Reuters).—A food dealer who scrambled the American egg market by falsely reporting the importation of 153 million Spanish eggs was sentenced to two months in jail yesterday.

John Bauer, owner of an agricultural product import-export firm, admitted sending false press reports in 1969 to news media that a large supply of eggs was available from Spain.

He pleaded guilty last May to charges that he misrepresented the facts to use a short position on egg futures he had taken on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. His false reports had the effect of depressing the American egg market.

Wilson Challenges Heath To Call General Elections

(Continued from Page 1)
ment policy in honoring obligations to British Asians expelled from Uganda.

On Rhodesia, he urged that Mr. Heath should admit openly that the proposals worked out for a settlement in Rhodesia by Rhodesia's Prime Minister Ian Smith and British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home should now be regarded as dead.

Mr. Wilson said that it was merely equivocating to pretend that the settlement proposals

Soviet-Egyptian Talks Seen Soon

MOSCOW, Oct. 3 (AP).—Egyptian Deputy Premier Abdel Kader Hotem arrived in the Soviet Union today to prepare the way for major discussions on Soviet-Egyptian differences later this month.

A brief government report on Mr. Hotem's arrival followed an official announcement here that Egypt's Premier Anis Sidky would visit Moscow on Oct. 16. Mr. Sidky's plans for a Soviet meeting were previously reported two days ago in Cairo.

Tass, the government news agency, said only that Mr. Hotem flew here to attend a festival of Egyptian art and culture in the Soviet Union.

Plans for the Egyptians' talks here were apparently laid when Syrian President Hafez Assad met with Kremlin leaders during a two-day trip to the Soviet capital last week.

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A WORLDWIDE SEPTEMBER 1972

Strike Shuts Belgian Shops Second Day

Leaders Call Protest A Complete Success

BRUSSELS, Oct. 3 (UPI).—For the second day, striking shopkeepers virtually closed Belgium today.

Violence flared briefly for the first time in the protest over government policies and taxes, which Belgium's small businessmen charge favor supermarkets and department stores.

Restaurants and cafés, gas stations, garages, movie theaters, laundries, news vendors, cab drivers and stock market employees joined the walkout. The lights were even off in Brussels' red-light district.

Strike leaders said the action had been a complete success. "We hope now to be able to start real negotiations with the government on our demands," one leader said.

Attack on TVA

The strikers seek different planning of the number of supermarkets and complain that the national value-added tax is too complicated and costly to compute.

The number of small shops, which now stands at one for every 49 Belgians, has dropped by 18 percent in the last four years, the strikers said.

The protest was scheduled to end tomorrow, but owners of filling stations, seeking government approval of higher gasoline prices, said they would remain shut.

The shutdown caused inconvenience but no real crisis for the Belgians, who had been given ample warning.

Up to 5,000 demonstrators marched from department store to department store in downtown Brussels to force the stores, which had tried to reopen, to close again.

A group of young demonstrators hurled bricks and bottles, smashing a window at the rear of a department store. The demonstrators were repudiated by their leaders.

Danish Vote Is Welcomed

(Continued from Page 1)
ed by authorities in all member countries.

Asked about the prospect of Spain's eventual EEC membership, Mr. Mansholt challenged French President Georges Pompidou's statement that Spain should become a member "as soon as possible" by insisting that this would be impossible until Spain had democratized its government.

The EEC president also castigated the British Labor party, currently holding its annual conference, for its vacillations about Common Market membership.

Countering suggestions from some Labor politicians that Britain's entry terms could be re-negotiated, Mr. Mansholt said that this was completely out of the question.

To do this Britain would need the assent of its eight other partners—and she won't get it." If a future Socialist government in Britain tried to obstruct EEC business by the "empty chair" policy, "it would have sunk very low indeed."

Danish Vote Halted

BRUSSELS, Oct. 3 (Reuters).—Common Market countries today halted the Danes' sold vote for the EEC, for their pictures the more marked after their disappointment with the Norwegians "no" a week ago.

British Prime Minister Edward Heath sent a telegram to Danish Premier Jens Otto Krag saying, "well done. A great day for Europe." Mr. Heath's message was sent from Rome where he is on a visit.

In Bonn, the West German government saw the verdict as a confirmation of its policy of enlarging the community.

The federal government is convinced that the entry of Denmark is in the political as well as the economic interests of all parties concerned," it said in a statement.

Italy "Satisfied"

Premier Giulio Andreotti of Italy and his government were "deeply satisfied," an official spokesman said in Rome.

In The Hague, Dutch Premier Barend Biesheuvel also hailed the Danish vote.

"The Danish economy is so closely interwoven with that of Britain, if the Danes had said 'no' British membership in the Common Market would have produced technical problems," he said.

Mr. Biesheuvel added that the "excellent example" set by Denmark might stimulate the Norwegians to reconsider their position.

French officials in Paris expressed great satisfaction.

In Oslo, Premier Trygve Bratteli, who will resign on Friday after the defeat of his government's pro-EEC membership policy in the Norwegian referendum, welcomed the Danish vote. "I have said for a long time that Denmark would do the Nordic countries no favor by not joining the EEC," he said.

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Serge Klarsfeld (left) being arrested by German policemen (right) as wife looks on.

Husband of Beate Klarsfeld, Nazi Hunter, Arrested in Bonn

By Joe Alex Morris

(Continued from Page 1)
Nazi war criminals by French courts can be extradited to France. They charged that West German politicians of all parties were bowing in public pressure not to ratify the agreement.

The police intervened before the press conference started. But they let Mr. Klarsfeld make a statement before hauling him off. "I would like to see German police as active against Nazi criminals as they are against us," he said.

"If I am arrested today, it's because the German political parties did not agree to judge Nazi criminals."

Mr. Klarsfeld has been in Germany twice since the bungled attempt to kidnap Mr. Lischka and spirit him across the border into France. Both times, he came with a safe conduct from the Cologne police to give evidence in the case.

His German-born wife, Beate, is free on \$10,000 bail in that case. She is a well-known Nazi hunter, who most recently traced Klaus Barbie, the Gestapo chief in Lyons, to South America. She also gained notoriety in November, 1968, by slapping the then chancellor of West Germany, Kurt Georg Kiesinger, for his services to Hitler's Third Reich.

Had the police not appeared, the press conference today would have been of little importance. The Klarsfelds and Jean-Pierre Bloch, president of the International League Against Racism and Anti-Semitism, have discovered another old Nazi holding a relatively high position in Lower Saxony.

Major Heinrich Illers, who during the war was a major in the SS and deputy to the man the Klarsfelds tried to kidnap last year, Kurt Lischka, Mr. Lischka had been SS commander in Paris. In their press statement, the Klarsfelds charged Mr. Illers with complicity in the death of French Jews and resistance fighters and direct responsibility for a "death train" on which 53 persons died on Feb. 2, 1944.

Mr. Illers retired yesterday as senate president of the State Social Court in Celle, Lower Saxony. He admitted that he had been an SS major in Paris during the war but denied any complicity in the deaths of Jews or partisans. Not so, he was hiding his past, he maintained.

In addition to throwing the spotlight on Mr. Illers, the Klarsfelds came here from Paris to further press for ratification by the West German parliament of the Franco-German agreement of Feb. 2, 1971, under which more than 1,000 Germans sentenced as

war criminals have escaped in

KINSHASA, Zaire, Oct. 3 (UPI).—The Zaire will vote in a national referendum on Dec. 3 on whether the country should establish a link with the European Economic Community, the National Assembly decided today.

Government officials said they expected a comfortable majority in favor of ratifying a treaty which was signed in August linking Switzerland to the EEC.

After Talk With Mobutu

Amin Said to Agree to Extend Asians' Departure Deadline

From Wire Dispatches

KINSHASA, Zaire, Oct. 3.—President Idi Amin has said he will extend the deadline for thousands of noncitizen Asians to leave Uganda, the Zaire news agency AZAP reported today.

At the same time, Uganda radio in Kampala announced President Amin has taken over direct command of the Ugandan armed forces because a new plot against Uganda has been uncovered.

The radio said Defense Minister Araphack Charles Ocholla will run the cabinet in place of Gen. Amin.

The Zaire agency report appeared to contradict a statement issued earlier today by the Ugandan Information Ministry.

The ministry said President Amin told Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko that Uganda would be "very strict" on his deadline.

The ministry said Gen. Amin has now come to the extent of refusing to sell medicine, petrol and many other things.

"That is why," he said, "he is very strict on the deadline."

President Amin also briefed President Mobutu on the tension with Tanzania and on last month's invasion by guerrillas, the ministry said.

He said he is sending Wamukulu, his foreign minister, to peace talks in the Somali capital of Mogadishu this week because he is a true believer in the ideal of African Unity. Mr. Kibedi left today.

Tanzanian Foreign Minister John Maleka has been waiting in the Somali capital since last Wednesday for the arrival of Mr. Kibedi.

They are to discuss a five-point peace plan put forward more than a week ago by Somalia.

Because of his belief in African unity, President Amin said, no harm will be done to Tanzania. But if Tanzania crosses the frontier and kills innocent people, he said, he will not accede.

Home for Ugandans

LONDON, Oct. 3 (UPI).—Archbishop of Canterbury Dr. Michael Ramsey today offered accommodation in his London residence, Lambeth Palace, to a Ugandan Asian family as the flow of refugees into Britain grew to a peak.

Nearly a third of the now expected total of 35,000 refugees have already landed in Britain, the Ugandan Resettlement Board said. About 850 were expected today.

Adm. McCain Denies Navy Lured Fire

Insists Air Strikes Were Authorized

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP).—The recently retired commandant of U.S. forces in the Pacific has denied publicly that Navy pilots made unauthorized air strike against North Vietnam or lure enemy anti-aircraft fire to just their bombing.

Adm. John S. McCain Jr. made the statement to newsmen yesterday after briefing a group of House members on the situation in Vietnam. It was his first public comment since his private testimony last week before the Senate Armed Services Committee on allegations that Navy pilots—as well as Air Force pilots commanded by Gen. John D. LeMay—made unauthorized strikes.

"Under the rules of engagement, they wouldn't strike back unless the enemy did so, so getting fire," Adm. McCain said. He refused to say if an enemy "radar lock" on an American plane triggered a strike.

Adm. McCain also denied that Navy pilots did any "trolling" flying, a reenactment plan over enemy positions to lure an aircraft fire so U.S. planes could attack under rules in effect that time.

"I never heard the word" before the Senate hearing, Adm. McCain added.

A Senate transcript showed that Gen. LeMay had mentioned the alleged Navy "trolling" several times, saying at one point: "We are aware of the Navy tactic of trolling to draw fire and then they would hit their preplanned targets there."

At the time, before U.S. bombing of North Vietnam was resumed this spring, U.S. policy permitted air strikes only retaliation against an enemy position that had taken some specific threatening action.

F-111 May Be Out of Combat

(Continued from Page 1)
flying a mission against military targets in North Vietnam reported missing and believed down. The cause of the apparent crash is unknown. An investigation is being conducted. The crewmen are missing.

The F-111 has been surrounded by controversy over costs and mechanical flaws since the mid-1960s when plans for the plane were first approved. After first six F-111s arrived in 1968, they grounded

Plan to Halt Bombing Loses

Biggest Post-War Defense Bill Passed by Senate, \$76 Billion

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (NYT).—The Senate passed a \$76-billion defense appropriations bill yesterday after decisively rejecting a proposal to cut off funds for other bombing in Indochina. The measure—the largest defense appropriations bill since World War II—was passed, 70-5, after two days of debate. There is no concerted attempt by senators to follow the lead of Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic presidential nominee, in proposing further cuts in the Pentagon budget.

Senate Backs Civilian KP for the Army

The bill, which includes \$1 billion for the Vietnam war, provides \$3.6 billion less than was requested by the administration. But most of the reductions have been accepted by the Pentagon on the ground that the cuts were made in programs that could be deferred and funded in another fiscal year.

The only serious attempt to cut the bill reported out by the Senate Appropriations Committee was made by Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., who offered an amendment that would have prohibited the use of any of the defense funds for further bombing of Vietnam, Laos or Cambodia. The amendment would have reduced the defense appropriations by \$2 billion—the estimated cost of the bombing in this fiscal year.

The amendment was defeated, 55-36.

To many of the doves who have supported end-the-war amendments in the past, the Proxmire amendment went too far. But to Sen. Proxmire and his supporters, who never believed the amendment would be adopted, their stated purpose was a symbolic protest against what they described as the immorality of U.S. bombing policies in Indochina.

"We have become apathetic," said Sen. Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., the majority leader, who over the years has led the anti-war movement in the Senate. "I don't know what it's going to take to wake this country up," he said.

From the other side of the aisle, Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the Republican leader, supported the Proxmire amendment as "pious nonsense" that, he said, overlooked the fact that it was North Vietnam that had "the bloody hands" and was preventing an end of the war.

The Senate bill now goes to a conference with the House, which has approved a bill providing \$4.3 billion less than was requested by the administration.

In contrast to recent years when the Senate usually cut the House bill, the Senate committee bill restored nearly \$700 million unmarked for hiring civilians for KP work.

The opposing sides agreed that about unions and minority organizations had been lobbying against Sen. Proxmire's amendment, arguing that it would take jobs away from unskilled workers, many of them blacks.

The Defense Department abolished KP as part of its efforts to make the military services attractive enough so that they can be put on an all-volunteer basis, ending the draft.

The \$60 million at stake in Sen. Proxmire's amendment was for continuation of civilian KP hiring beyond April 30. The House, when it acted on the bill, voted to carry on the program but told the Defense Department to absorb the cost out of other funds.

Ryan's Widow Seeks His Seat in Congress

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP).—Rep. William Fitts Ryan's widow, Priscilla, won the Liberal party nomination for Congress last night over Rep. Bella Abzug, who died two hours earlier had received the Democratic designation.

Mrs. Abzug, reappointed out of her old congressional district, was defeated handily by Ryan in the June Democratic primary for his seat, from the 20th CD on the West Side of Manhattan and in part of the Bronx. Rep. Ryan died of cancer Sept. 17.

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TRAIN CRASH—Scene after lead car of a Bay Area Rapid Transit System train plunged through sand end-of-the-line barrier and wound up in this parking lot in Fremont, Calif., Monday. Four passengers were treated for minor cuts and bruises while the train's operator was hospitalized with possible internal injuries.

Replies to McGovern, Press Commentators

Agnew Says Nixon Is Not Dodging Campaign

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (NYT).—

President Nixon's two most visible spokesmen, Vice-President Agnew and Ron Ziegler, the White House press secretary, defended the President yesterday against complaints that he has been hiding himself and his views from the electorate.

In a speech before the 13th annual conference of United Press International editors and publishers, Mr. Agnew said that the duty of a candidate was to go beyond "slogans" and "code words" to inform the voters of "his record and positions."

He described national campaign as "a test of ideas, a trial by logic, reason and evidence," and he left no doubt that he thought both he and the President were meeting that test.

Mr. Agnew spoke at his regular morning briefing. He was asked to comment on charges that the President had been "hiding" himself in recent weeks.

Major Complaints

These charges have come not only from Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic presidential nominee who has been trying to goad Mr. Nixon onto the campaign trail, but also from various newspaper commentators who have accompanied the President on his three campaign trips since the Republican convention.

The major complaints, which

are being heard here with increasing frequency, are that the President has held only one news conference since the convention, that it is impossible to get close enough to him to question him on his views and that even key policy advisers—normally reachable when the President is in Washington—tend to become inaccessible on the campaign trail.

The essence of Mr. Ziegler's response was that it was difficult if not impossible for any President to hide himself. As for complaints that Mr. Nixon was shortchanging the voters by not personally taking his case to them, Mr. Ziegler cited the press and public service.

Care of Office

"He is attending to the matters of the Presidency," the press secretary said, a point also stressed by Mr. Agnew in response to a question from a member of his audience of editors yesterday afternoon.

"How can you except a man to be President and candidate at the same time?" Agnew asked.

"We do not hide anything."

Mr. Agnew even lifted a leaf from Sen. McGovern's book of campaign phrases when he said that the purpose of campaigning was not only to inform the electorate, but to learn from the electorate, "to become educated as to what the people he seeks to represent truly believe."

On other points, Mr. Agnew

repeated charges that the Democratic nominee's foreign policy represented "myopic isolationism," in that it would, he said, lead to the abandonment of Vietnam as well as other commitments.

He said that "no amount of verbal pyrotechnics on the part of a desperate opposition could obscure Mr. Nixon's record in both foreign and domestic affairs."

In an impromptu turn of phrase, he derided Sen. McGovern's charge that the Nixon administration was the most "corrupt" in history.

Burning ambition soured with the prospect of defeat superseded rationality," Mr. Agnew declared.

As if to show his own willingness to submit to cross-examination, Mr. Agnew answered a wide range of questions and prompted the audience to ask more when they seemed to be running dry.

Nixon Regime 'Most Corrupt in History,' McGovern Says

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (WP).—

Sen. George McGovern yesterday accused the Nixon administration of being "the most corrupt in history" and charged that the President "has no constant principle except opportunism and manipulation."

In a speech to United Press International editors and UPI clients, the Democratic presidential nominee challenged the press to force a public debate of the issues. Sen. McGovern said the Nixon administration was trying to bully the press and turn it into

a cheering section for the President's re-election campaign.

In an echo of the 1962 campaign, when Republicans campaigned on the theme of "the mess in Washington," the senator said: "The Nixon mess in Washington includes the corruption of our ideals in an unjust war as surely as the corruption of the Justice Department in the ITT case."

After references to scandals during the Truman and Eisenhower administrations, Sen. McGovern said: "But at no time have we witnessed official corruption as wide or as deep as the mess in Washington right now."

The Democratic standard-bearer's list of purported corruption also included the administration's Supreme Court appointments, the alleged "bugging attempt" break-in at Democratic headquarters and "wheat deal that freezes farmers out of their earnings, as surely as any frost, while a few grain companies reap fantastic profits."

See Press's Target

But the major thrust of his speech was devoted to what the South Dakota senator saw as an attempt to coerce the press and to curtail its favor.

"This administration has tried to bully the press into docile submission," Sen. McGovern said. "It has launched a deliberate, sustained campaign to discredit newspapers and broadcasters.... This administration seeks to replace a press corps with a cheering section—with a propaganda machine that is in league with the government, to be used by the government, to tell the people what the government wants them to hear."

The senator called upon reporters to inform the country that Mr. Nixon was "hiding" from public debate, that he was "telling lies to a hand-picked crowd" and that he would not hold press conferences or answer questions.

High Court Convenes; First Rulings Oct. 10

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP).—

The Supreme Court opened its 1972-73 term yesterday with a four-minute ceremonial session attended by the nine justices. The first ruling will be handed down Oct. 10.

One justice, Thurgood Marshall, used a cane to help him get to his seat at the bench. He was in an automobile accident in the Virgin Islands this summer and had used crutches until recently.

Noteworthy was the presence of the first girl page since the court began employing pages after the Civil War. She is Deborah Gelman, 14, of Rockville, Md.

6 Democrats Join 14 Republicans in 20-15 Vote

House Panel Rejects Watergate Inquiry

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (WP).—

The House Banking Committee voted today against undertaking an investigation into the break-in and bugging of Democratic national headquarters at the Watergate Hotel.

The 20-15 vote came after the Justice Department, reinforcing a Republican campaign to block a televised congressional inquiry, attempted to avert the committee inquiry.

Rep. Wright Patman, D., Texas, who urged the inquiry, had said that if the committee did not undertake it, the American people would never get the facts about the break-in. Seven men, including two former White House aides, have been indicted in the bugging incident.

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Rep. Wright Patman, D., Texas

House Passes Bill to Allow Death Penalty in Air Hijackings

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Legislation to permit death penalties against air hijackers and terrorists and to suspend U.S. air service to countries that harbor them was passed by the House yesterday, 354-2.

The bill was sent to House-Senate conference for compromise.

Scheel Starts Trip To UN and Peking

BONN, Oct. 3 (AP)—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel flew out of Bonn today on a round-the-world trip taking him to the United Nations in New York and to Peking to open diplomatic relations.

In New York this week, Mr. Scheel plans to meet some 20 other foreign ministers to discuss the possibility of UN membership for both West Germany and Communist East Germany.

Bonn wants UN membership—and implied international recognition of East Germany—held back until the two Germanys complete current talks on normalizing relations with each other.

with a bill that would also establish an airport security force.

The House Commerce Committee chairman, Rep. Harley O. Staggers, D., W. Va., who will head the House conference, promised they would look favorably on a Senate provision to expand the use of metal-detecting devices at U.S. airports.

Both House and Senate bills

would authorize the President to suspend air service with any country he determines to be harboring or encouraging hijackers or terrorism involving airliners. Service could be halted also to any third country that continues to maintain service with the offending country.

Both bills also would set a minimum 20-year prison sentence for the hijackers and give U.S.

jurisdiction the option of recommending death.

The legislation also would authorize the secretary of transportation to revoke, prohibit or limit operations in the United States of any airline from a country that does not have effective anti-hijacking security measures.

In another action, speaker Carl

Albert cast the deciding vote as the House passed a \$25-million authorization bill to upgrade the nation's system of emergency medical services.

The rare vote by the Oklahoma Democrat—who usually votes only to break ties—enabled supporters to muster the required two-thirds majority and send the bill to the Senate.

Cut in Toll Foreseen

Rep. Paul G. Rogers, D., Fla., chief author of the bill, said it would provide faster and better emergency care for accident victims and could lead to a cut of 15,000 in the annual highway death toll.

The time between when a victim first calls for help and that actual medical help is available, Rep. Rogers said, "is vital to the survival of that victim and the aim of this legislation is to close that gap to get medical care to the victim as soon as possible."

The Nixon administration supported the objective of the legislation but contended that it would generally duplicate existing authority.

The organizers, fearful of Arab terrorist attacks following the murder of Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics Sept. 5, canceled their invitations to Miss Israel and Miss Lebanon. Japanese leftists have been linked to the Arab terrorists, and three of them were involved in the massacre at Tel Aviv airport May 30 in which 26 persons were killed.

San Marino Aide to China

SAN MARINO, Oct. 3 (Reuters)—Foreign Minister Giancarlo Gheroni of San Marino, the world's smallest and oldest republic, will pay an official, 10-day visit to China, it was announced here today. Mr. Gheroni will leave for Peking tomorrow.

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Rep. Harley O. Staggers

U.S. Train Crash Kills 3

BELCHERTOWN, Mass., Oct. 3 (AP)—Three men were killed and six injured yesterday when a Boston & Maine Railroad freight train plowed head on into a Central Vermont Railroad freight train that had stopped on the single track, police said.

Across the province today, troops found two major caches of illegal arms and arrested three men. There were scattered

BIGGEST BOMB EXPLODES IN BELFAST

Britain Pulls Regiment From Ulster

BELFAST, Oct. 3 (UPI)—Britain today relieved from duty another army unit in Northern Ireland, reducing the troops strength here by 2,000 men. An army spokesman said that this did not mean that the troops were easing.

The biggest bomb of the civil strife—the arms—estimated at 800 pounds of home-made explosives—blew up outside a half-completed police station in Belfast. However, it caused little damage and no injuries.

The Queen's Own Highlanders Regiment was pulling out today from Ulster, where 196 persons have been killed in three years of religious strife.

The Colleagues Guards left late last week, an army spokesman said. The withdrawal cut British troops in Northern Ireland to "about 18,500 men," the spokesman said.

Across the province today, troops found two major caches of illegal arms and arrested three men. There were scattered

shelling incidents, but an army spokesman said that most of the shots appeared to be random and no injuries were reported.

Both British units pulling out of Ulster were brought here specifically for "Operation Ulster," in which the army crushed "no go" enclaves set up by the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

British forces there numbered 21,500 men.

Finished the Job

"They finished the job they were brought here to do, and now they're being returned to normal duty," an army spokesman said.

He cautioned that "no other significance" could be read into the payout.

Other sources said that the still-critical security situation could only be worsened by yesterday's killing of an army intelligence agent patrolling in civilian dress.

The Martin Official wing of the IRA, which has maintained a truce with the army for six months, called such patrols "murder squads" and threatened "merciless reprisals" against them.

Police today were trying to trace three men who assassinated Roman Catholic Edward Bonner in a Belfast club late last night.

No Known Motive

The gunman walked into the social club, herded guests against a wall and coolly shot Mr. Bonner through the head. Police said that they knew of no motive.

Mr. Bonner financed his own pictures, signed the actors and arranged the distribution. He made "Hannibal," with Victor Mature, and dozens of low-budget Westerns and was known for his work in Europe.

In all, he turned out 128 pictures; many of them costing only \$150,000. His last was "The Caveman," starring John Saxon, in 1966.

He was born in Vienna, where he worked as an actor, art director and a stage designer. He came to the United States in 1923 with Max Reinhardt, the impresario.

In a few years, he established himself as a prolific director of made-for-TV pictures, churning out 24 Westerns, two-reelers in one year.

During the Depression, he went to New York and made films in Ukrainian and Yiddish. "Damned Lives," a controversial 1932 film about syphilis, was barred by the New York state censor, but later was released and was believed to have helped shape new health legislation.

The prisoners seized a bayonet from a policeman and injured a deputy commandant of the camp and another Indian military official, the reports said.

Inquiry to Be Held

Senior military officials have been sent to the area and a court of inquiry ordered.

The officials added that representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross here had been informed of the incident and had been invited to visit the camp, whose location was not disclosed.

This is the second reported shooting incident in a POW camp since the war last December, from which India holds some 90,000 Pakistani prisoners. Twelve prisoners were killed in a camp in northern India last March.

India Upholds Death Penalty For Murderers

NEW DELHI, Oct. 3 (Reuters)—The Indian Supreme Court today upheld the constitutionality of the death penalty in murder cases.

The court dismissed an appeal by Jagmohan Singh, convicted of murdering an acquaintance because of a grudge. Singh's attorney argued that the law violates its responsibility for setting guidelines by giving a judge the discretion of death or life imprisonment in any murder case.

The also argued that the death sentence ends a person's rights guaranteed under the Indian Constitution and that it violates the constitutional guarantee against discrimination because other convicted murderers are given life imprisonment.

The court agreed that the right to live is basic to all constitutional freedoms. But it said the death sentence is not unusual or unusual.

There was no way of checking the report of the crash.

Sochi is one of the most popular Soviet holiday resorts, and flights between there and Moscow are often fully booked.

Frantisek Dobias

PRAGUE, Oct. 3 (AP)—Frantisek Dobias, 55, dean of Prague's Comenius Theological Faculty, has died on a visit to West Germany. Faculty sources said here today.

Dr. Dobias attended Lutheran Reformed Church talks in St. Petersburg and, on his way back to Prague, visited a friend in West Germany. He died there yesterday after suffering a heart attack.

Dr. Dobias studied theology in the United States and in Zurich, Switzerland. He had been teaching social theology at Czechoslovakia's only Protestant faculty since 1950.

All Reported Dead in Soviet Airliner Crash

MOSCOW, Oct. 3 (Reuters)—A Soviet Ilyushin-18 airliner crashed on an internal flight from Sochi to Moscow, killing everyone on board, usually reliable sources said today.

The four-engined turboprop aircraft crashed yesterday afternoon, not long after leaving the Soviet Black Sea resort, about 100 miles from Sochi.

Casualty figures were not immediately known. The Ilyushin-18 entered service in the late 1950s and versions on the Moscow-Sochi run are understood to seat some 80 passengers.

There was no way of checking the report of the crash.

Sochi is one of the most popular Soviet holiday resorts, and flights between there and Moscow are often fully booked.

Conviction by Cellmates Leads Miami Man to Enter Guilty Plea

MIAAMI, Oct. 3 (AP)—Theodore Roosevelt Washington, 22, refused to plead guilty to robbing his former boss of \$4,000 until 20 of his cellmates held a mock trial and convicted him of the charge.

Washington appeared before the "jury" of 20 accused robbers and drug addicts Monday at the urging of his lawyer, Assistant Public Defender Thomas Morgan.

Mr. Morgan had tried unsuccessfully to persuade Washington to plead guilty to the charge of robbing the Polly Adler Cafeteria on April 9. He told his client that the state would agree to a four-year prison sentence.

The lawyer told Washington that, if convicted by a regular jury, he faced a possible life sentence.

"I couldn't talk to him; he wouldn't listen to me," Mr. Morgan said. "So finally I said, 'Look, I'm going to try the case right now in front of your cellmates. If they find you guilty, you plead to the charge.' If they find you innocent, I'll try your case before a jury."

The 20 condemned prisoners waiting for their own trials then agreed to let Mr. Morgan present the state's case against Washington and then let the defense side.

"It was a proper trial," Mr. Morgan said. "Washington even testified in his own behalf."

After Mr. Morgan presented his closing argument, the "jury" took less than a minute to "convict" Washington.

It was the fastest verdict I ever had—eight seconds," Mr. Morgan said. "It was a big, fast, unanimous guilty. No one believed him."

Washington then walked into the courtroom of Criminal Court Judge Ellen Morphosis Howe and entered a guilty plea.

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AB Billia	BRUSSELS	1620 COPENHAGEN V	26 b Albermarle Street	Tel. 53 55 91	Spain	West Germany
Widengatan 43	1620 COPENHAGEN V	Tel. 76 00 90	LONDON W1	Tel. 53 55 91	Volvo Deutschland GmbH	Volvo Deutschland GmbH
S-113 84 STOCKHOLM	Tel. 76 00 90	Tel. 76 00 90	Tel. 03 459 5883	Tel. 53 55 91	601 DIETZENBACKE	601 DIETZENBACKE
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Lessner Assails Leftist Foes, Owes Anti-Corruption Stand

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 3 (UPI).—Prime Minister Pierre Messmer today denied the final session of the National Assembly with a denunciation of the Communist-Socialist opposition and a pledge to fight against corruption in office.

Responding to the series of actions brought against members of the UDR, Gaullist party recent months, Mr. Messmer in the National Assembly and national television audience, "in a democracy, men in the government, in administration and parliament must renounce any urge to become wealthy."

The opposition, meanwhile, introduced a motion of censure against the government's policy duration today. The motion, initiated almost three to one by a majority, it has no chance of passing.

Mr. Messmer was given stirring reactions from the UDR Gaullist

members' War s Reported to Be Ended

BEIRUT, Oct. 3 (UPI).—A ten-day border war between North and Southern Yemen has ended, but Southern troops are still in Northern territory, a North Yemeni military spokesman said today.

In a dispatch from Sa'ad, the capital of North Yemen, the Middle East News Agency quoted the spokesman as saying: "Fighting along the border between the areas of North and Southern Yemen has subsided." He said that the only action was intermittent fighting yesterday.

The spokesman said that Southern troops evacuated the northern border town of Qatibah, which they seized in a 15-hour ground attack Sunday.

But he added, "The Southern forces have now taken positions in the hills surrounding the town inside North Yemeni territory. Despite the existing calm along the border, the situation still tensed," he said.

The Marxist regime of Southern Yemen and its Northern neighbor have clashed periodically along their common border for the past two years.

Southern Yemen, formerly the British colony of Aden, has accused the Northerners of seeking to overthrow their regime and of harboring Southern political exiles.

The Northerners have accused southern Yemen of frequent raids on their border towns. The Beirut newspaper Al-Anbar said today that North Yemen, considering expelling Soviet advisers stationed there on the grounds that Soviet pilots flew the Aden fighter planes in the attack against Qatibah.

Premier Muhsen al-Alimi, of North Yemen, earlier charged that "foreign pilots" flew Southern Yemen's planes, though he did not specify their nationality.

Arab news reports in the past have put at 50 the number of Soviet military technicians working with North Yemen's armed forces.

Conservatives, Socialists Gain In Finnish Vote

HELSINKI, Oct. 3 (UPI).—The Social Democratic party and the Conservatives were the big winners and the Rural party the sole loser in the Finnish communal election Sunday and yesterday.

Today, with 99.5 percent of the votes counted, the Social Democrats had 27.2 percent—576,000—of the 2.5 million ballots cast. They thus bettered by more than 1 percent their showing in the last communal elections, in 1968, and by nearly 1.5 percent their performance in last January's parliamentary elections, when they won 55 of the 200 seats.

The Conservatives won up, percent to 18 percent with 48,000 votes in these elections.

The Rural party, which last January made a surprise gain of 8 parliamentary seats, fell this time to 5 percent of the vote won. In general elections, this could have meant only 4 to 6 seats.

The party which gained most was the defeat of the Rural party, which regained its traditional backing of around 1 percent. The Communists, the Welsh party, the liberals and the British League in general held very ground.

The communal elections have no great significance in general politics, but experts think they reflect general tendencies. Although the Socialist parties gained slightly, the non-Socialists will have a 34.2 percent majority among 11,000 communalities in 467 municipalities.

Spanish Police Seize Basque Nationalists

BILBAO, Spain, Oct. 2 (AP).—Police said today they have arrested eight Basque nationalists, including Jose Luis Arzeta, 60, described as the political leader of the ETA Basque and Liberty guerrilla organization in Vizcaya and the Navarre Provinces.

They said Mr. Arzeta was the target of a series of kidnaps and other terrorist activity in the Basque Country in July and August this year.



A MOBILE HOUSE—House being moved by trucks over bridge from one side of Richelieu River, 20 miles east of Montreal, to the other, this week. The operation was a complete success but scores of motorists couldn't believe their sleepy early-morning eyes.

French Red Journal to Close

PARIS, Oct. 3 (Reuters).—The leftist literary magazine, *Les Lettres Françaises*, today announced that it would close down next week.

The magazine, founded in 1941, has been edited for the last 20 years by the Communist novelist and poet Louis Aragon.

In an editorial announcing that next Tuesday's edition would be its final one, the magazine cited economic difficulties as the reason for its closure. Its circulation stands at about 40,000.

Several of these measures have been called for repeatedly by other parties, notably the Independent Republicans of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing—the Gaullists' main ally and main majority rival—and the new "Reform" group led by Jean Lecanuet, a centrist, and Radical Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber. The Reformists especially have been campaigning on the theme of federalizing France so that all lines of power do not lead to Paris.

The UDR Gaullists, who clearly have been running scared lately and took considerable heart from Mr. Messmer's speech, also announced from party headquarters today that there was to be new "moral rigor" within the party.

Mr. Aragon, who has been relatively quiet since turning over the allegedly incriminating documents to French Justice two weeks ago, said he was "very happy" that Mr. Sibaud had resigned and Mr. Modiano was being investigated.

"I am convinced," said Mr. Aragon, who has been indicted for theft of the public works documents, "that a procedure of purification is now under way..."

Gierek Greets Poles Who Work In French Mines

PARIS, Oct. 3 (UPI).—Polish Communist party leader Edward Gierek told Polish workers today to consider France their second fatherland.

Mr. Gierek, who worked 11 years as a miner in France until he was deported in 1934 for helping to lead a strike, told the Poles: "France, which has received us, is our second fatherland. But don't forget that you are of Polish origin and work for French-Polish friendship."

Mr. Gierek spoke while receiving a delegation of miners from Escarbiec, in northern France, where he had worked.

Mr. Gierek, on the second day of a five-day state visit, hailed Franco-Polish friendship at various official functions that took him to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier under the Arc de Triomphe and then to a Paris City Hall reception before a second talk with President Georges Pompidou, at the Elysée Palace.

Greek Claimant To Royal Birth Loses in Court

ATHENS, Oct. 3 (AP).—An Athenian woman who claimed that she is the illegitimate daughter of Greek Princess Irene and the former King Carol of Romania has been sentenced to two and a half years in prison for libel. She appealed the court's decision yesterday.

Maria Emmanuel, 50, a piano teacher and mother of three children, accused her alleged mother, Princess Irene, of ignoring her since her birth in order to avoid a royal scandal.

Princess Irene is the Duchess of Aosta, cousin of Britain's Duke of Edinburgh, sister of deceased Greek King George and Paul and aunt of self-exiled King Constantine. She lives in Florence.

FREDDY
PERFUMES
GLOVES — BAGS — GIFTS
TO RUE AUBRE, PARIS
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT
Photo: EDC 75-09

Expected to Leave Moscow Soon

Warsaw Pact May Shift Its HQ to Lvov

By Murray Seeger

MOSCOW, Oct. 3.—The Soviet Union is expected to establish a new military headquarters for the Warsaw Pact powers of Eastern Europe in the ancient city of Lvov.

Before the end of the year, according to diplomatic sources, the strategically located Ukrainian city will be closed to Western visitors to help make its new status secure. The city now stands as an island in the middle of a large, closed security area.

The Soviet government is reported to be constructing a new headquarters building outside Lvov to house Marshal Ivan I. Yakubovsky, the Warsaw Pact commander, and his staff. Their headquarters is now assumed to be in the Russian Pentagon, on Prusse Street in central Moscow.

Western experts here no longer see the move of the headquarters as an escalation of military strength in Eastern Europe but more as an effort to strengthen the administrative efficiency of the command structure.

Close to Borders

By locating in Lvov, the headquarters would be close to the borders of four major satellite countries: Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Romania.

In the first Chinese policy speech to the General Assembly since Peking replaced Taiwan last year, Mr. Chiao repeated the Chinese positions on Vietnam, the Middle East and Bangladesh.

Political analysts said the presence of the headquarters so close to the western Soviet border could have a psychological effect on the satellites, reminding them of Soviet ability to invade, as the Russians did in Czechoslovakia four years ago to overthrow a liberal Communist regime.

The world is at the crossroads," he declared, "and so is the United Nations. If the United Nations is to regain its prestige and play its due role, it must... free itself from the manipulation and control by the big powers."

A transportation center served

by nine railroads, Lvov is about 900 highway miles and 700 air miles southwest of Moscow, and that much closer to direct ground confrontation with the forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

While Soviet authorities never discuss such military moves publicly, the use of Lvov as headquarters for the Soviet European defense system has been rumored in Moscow for several weeks.

Western experts recently received corroborating evidence which indicated that the move was to be made in the next few months.

"They seem to want to get their house in order before any negotiations start on mutual balanced force reductions," one source said.

The Warsaw Pact now has three regional headquarters—according to the authoritative Institute for Strategic Studies in London—located in the Polish city of Legnica, in Budapest, and in Szczecin-Wroclaw, outside East Berlin. There is also a contingent of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia with headquarters at Milovice.

© Los Angeles Times.

Court Clears Venice Police

VENICE, Oct. 3 (UPI).—The Venice police force is not going to wind up in jail after all.

A judge acquitted 313 policemen yesterday of a charge of violating a Fascist era law when they staged a 15-day strike for higher pay last year. He ruled that strikes did not break the law against collective abandonment of jobs by civil servants.

The policemen could have been sentenced to two years in jail.

a nuclear war? We hold that no fond illusion should be cherished about these agreements."

Mr. Chiao said China is making nuclear tests under compulsion. Her nuclear tests are taking place in her interior, and their number is limited. China is ready at any time to stop all her nuclear tests, but only on the day the nuclear weapons of the nuclear superpowers and all other nuclear countries are completely prohibited and thoroughly destroyed, and not before."

Caspian Sea A-Blast

UPPSALA, Sweden, Oct. 3 (UPI).—The Seismological Institute here registered a powerful underground nuclear explosion today northwest of the Caspian Sea, with a magnitude of 6.3 on the Richter scale. It was believed part of a Soviet experimental series of nuclear blasts to regulate rivers and prevent the Caspian Sea from draining out.

All roads used to lead to Rome.

Times have changed. Today, Frankfurt is the hub of European commerce. It's in the center of the European Common Market and a gathering point for international banks, insurance companies and trading groups. And right in the middle of the greatest vacation paradise the world has to offer—Europe. To Lufthansa, it's home. Most of all, Frankfurt is Europe's major take-off point, with roughly 300 departures daily to everywhere. Even Rome. Just in case.

Lufthansa
the more you fly



HONDERD

The Danes Vote for Europe

The psychological setback to the Common Market caused by Norway's vote to stay out has been largely remedied by Denmark's strong vote to come in. With a highly efficient agriculture, a burgeoning industry and a unique reputation for sophisticated social and political democracy, the Danes have a contribution to make to the European idea. But just as Norway's refusal was more important than its physical share of the Market, so Denmark's acceptance goes beyond the practical advantages which accrue thereby to Western Europe.

There was a considerable amount of hand-wringing within the Market countries when the Norwegians chose to stay outside. To the extent that this might stimulate constructive criticism of the bureaucratic tendencies, the emphasis on the narrow materialism, of the Common Market, this was good. But if it became the excuse for apathy, for loss of confidence in concepts of Western European unity, it could have been dangerous. Already, the effects of the Norwegian action have been manifest in stiffening Labor party resistance to the Market in Britain, and the danger that a change

of government there might mean a British withdrawal.

Denmark may not be able to reverse this attitude in the Labor party, which is becoming more and more committed to its own reversal of position on the Market. But it certainly will not encourage that negative trend, either in Britain or the Continent.

Many of the same forces that combined within Norway (and within Britain) to fight the Market were visible in Denmark. But in Denmark these diverse forces were simply not strong enough.

Perhaps Denmark, despite its lack of weight in modern power politics, suffered less from a sense of inferiority than those British who are still conscious of recently losing an empire, or those Norwegians whose recovered independence is little more than half a century old. Denmark is aware of both its long self-sovereignty and its present military inability to preserve that condition. Moreover, of all the Scandinavian peoples, the Danes have shown themselves the most pragmatic. And that practical sense has given a very real support to the idealism implicit in the Common Market, to the sense of a shared destiny which is still at work in Europe, despite its many sharp divisions.

Aid for Uganda Asians

It was a prudent tactic for Britain to suspend its request for immediate United Nations General Assembly debate on the expulsion of more than 50,000 Asians from Uganda pending the outcome of an African initiative in the matter. Britain's request for United Nations help in resettling these unfortunate and in persuading Uganda's President Amin to extend his deadline of Nov. 8 for their departure was a thoroughly reasonable one, however. If the United Nations were helpless to respond in this kind of human tragedy it would be almost as irrelevant as its die-hard critics contend.

For African governments to contend that this abrupt uprooting of thousands of helpless people from the only homeland most of them have ever known is purely an "internal" matter for Uganda is preposterous. The plight of Ugandan Asians is as much a concern for the international community as is the continued white rule and repression of the black majority in Rhodesia.

If General Amin cares at all about world opinion, including that of neighboring African states, he will lift what Sir Alec Douglas-Home rightly called his "arbitrary and inhumane deadline," and will allow the Asian expellees to take their possessions and savings with them into an uncertain future. It would be unforgivable if he made good his threat to herd into concentration camps

these people who have contributed much to Ugandan development and commerce.

Despite bitter opposition, ranging from Tory aristocrats to blue-collar trade unionists, the British government is keeping its promise to admit Ugandan Asians who carry British passports. Canada is expected to provide 5,000; India and other Asian Commonwealth countries have promised to help. In this country, Rep. Koch of Manhattan has been a lonely voice, appealing to the Nixon administration to admit 5,000 Asians.

Mr. Koch can cite a valid precedent under existing law. His bill last year to provide 30,000 nonquota visas for Jews who might be able to emigrate from the Soviet Union brought the response from the Justice Department that the attorney general could authorize such visas without additional legislation under his so-called parole powers granted by a 1965 amendment to the Immigration Act.

Under this emergency provision, Attorney General Kleindienst could make a significant American contribution to this pressing problem of human dislocation. There is no special link such as Commonwealth membership that calls on this country to do its share; there is only the call of common decency and humanity—and the sentiments engraved on the Statue of Liberty, to which President Nixon so eloquently referred on his visit to Liberty Island last week.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Troubled Rome

The Eternal City is showing dismaying signs of mortality. It could, of course, drag out a prolonged existence as an ordinary 20th century metropolis, replete with snarled traffic, high prices, noise and juvenile delinquency. But without its fabulous art and its revered antiquities, the grandeur that was Rome would at last be no more than the grandeur that is Indianapolis.

Yet, with the closing of the Colosseum and large sections of the Forum and the Palatine, because of crumbling rock and cracking masonry; with the actual disappearance of literally dozens of ancient villas, the deterioration of the Old Appian Way and the shocking destruction of priceless statues, Rome is threatened with precisely this ultimate step in its long decline.

The swift acceleration of Italy's cultural disaster is a product of developments now common to all the countries of the West and some of the East: a surging population, overnight conversion from agriculture to industry and a rapid urbanizing of society, with all the social upheavals that involves. But just as Italy's heritage is vastly richer

than most countries', the assaults on it are far harder for the world to endure.

Unfortunately, the Italian government has yet to provide the funds required to keep pace with the need for restoration, or even to protect its cultural treasures from the incursion of vandals as vicious as their spiritual forebears of the fifth century. In five years, more than 3,000 works of art have disappeared from Italy, presumably to be sold on a "cultural" thieves' market, and statues are regularly decapitated by these same art dealers.

There is no reason to doubt the serious concern of the Italian government with these immeasurable losses. The only question is whether it will act quickly enough and vigorously enough to save a magnificent city—without which that city's individual treasures could have little more character than London Bridge retains in the midst of the Arizona desert. And that is a question not only for Rome but for the entire civilization that spread out from its seven hills to color for two millennia the life of the world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Russian Harvest Woes

"There will be no starvation," is the alarming assurance the Russian minister of agriculture gave in an interview to an American news agency. This statement on the Russian harvest crisis is truly astonishing and significant. First, any official admission of failure by the Soviet authorities means they are dealing with a matter of such general common knowledge that concealment is impossible. Furthermore, it is evidently neces-

sary to warn the public things are going to get worse—as they will do because of potato and livestock problems.

Secondly, it is unprecedented that the admission should be made to the foreign press. Presumably since the Americans are selling Russia over \$1-billion worth of grain the minister thinks some explanation is necessary. But it is not good enough to blame the weather.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 4, 1897

WASHINGTON—Sen. Moseley of Mississippi, who is closely involved with regard to foreign relations, says he wishes Spain would send a large fleet to Havana and that France or some other power would make an alliance with her. France has some islands that America needs and which she would take if France assisted Spain. He expects to see trouble over Cuba this winter, and does not believe Congress can be held in check.

Fifty Years Ago

October 4, 1892

NEW YORK—Only a few years ago in command of a large fortune, and reduced now to a single room in a modest hotel, Mrs. Oscar Hammerstein, widow of the famous impresario and builder of the Manhattan Opera House, was yesterday ordered to vacate her room because she was unable to pay her rent. The tragic story of the widow was revealed when Mrs. Hammerstein was found on a Central Park bench with 33 cents in her possession.



The Kissinger Mystery

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK.—In Richard Nixon's Washington, Henry Kissinger stands out like Killimanjaro on an arid plain. He is a man of broad intellect in a narrow and anti-intellectual world, a self-confident man with a sense of humor among the defensive and the humoresque.

His accomplishments assure him a place in the history of American foreign policy. His clear vision of great-power relationships, however flawed by inadequate economic interest or understanding, has begun to make possible a new realism in American dealings with China and the Soviet Union. And he has done an extraordinary amount of the work himself: advice to the President, administration, negotiation.

All this makes Kissinger a fascinating figure, not least to the liberal intellectuals otherwise alienated from Washington. But with them more than curiosity is involved. There is pain, and disappointment, and mystery: How can a man as sensitive and intelligent as Kissinger have let our government say nothing for months while its Pakistani allies raped and slaughtered the people of Bengal? How, above all, can he justify the continuing American destruction of Indochina?

A New Book

The mystery is explored in a new book, "Kissinger: The Uses of Power." It is by David Landau, who developed his interest at Harvard College before graduation last June. Landau is misled into a little parlor psychoanalysis, perhaps an irresistible temptation with this subject. But he comes back to solid ground in his exploration of the problem to which he wisely devotes half the book: Vietnam.

When Kissinger left Cambridge in 1968, he assured friends that he would have the United States out of that war in months. When his Harvard colleagues came to see him in protest at the invasion of Cambodia in April 1970, he told them to come back in a year—"You will find your concerns are about ending the war is a repeatable theme. Our war is a repeatable theme. Our war is a repeatable theme.

Kissinger believed in 1968—and made no secret of his view—that Vietnam had proved to be a poor place for the exercise of American power. He understood that the United States could not "win" over a tenacious nationalist force. He thought the U.S. should get out, preserving its credibility as a world power merely by obtaining an assurance from the Communists of a "decent interval" before they took over in Saigon.

The trouble with that theory

was that it took too little account of recent Vietnamese history.

Twice before the Communists had been offered a deal and believed it: in 1945 when France promised their leadership, in 1954 at Geneva. Both times they were betrayed.

Hands Off

It has always been unlikely that the Communists would believe another unsupported promise to keep hands off Vietnam, least of all from a President whose rhetoric seems constantly to escalate the American interest in a non-Communist Saigon. That is why Nixon has sought formal agreement with the United States on the political future of Vietnam—as an assurance against renewed intervention.

When the Kissinger negotiations did not work, the United States turned to threat and to force. And so today the man who was a skeptic about America's involvement in Vietnam serves an administration which has intensified the involvement and the destruction, paying an ever more terrible price for whatever end is reached.

How did it happen? Landau suggests that Kissinger had "an obsession with U.S. credibility" that obscured his original understanding of realities in Vietnam, and a deep fear of reaction from the right in the United States. Landau may overestimate Kissinger's ability to influence the President on this issue. And there is the factor of time: As Kissinger said when he went to

Washington, he probably had only two years until his ability to innovate faded and he found himself defending policy.

Still, the questions about Henry Kissinger remain: If all he wanted was that facade of a "decent interval" in Vietnam, how could he keep working for a government that killed so many people for such a shadowy cause? And if the aim was really to crush Hanoi into submission, how could he be of all people support such an old misconception?

It is as if there were a gap in his intellect or character. One person who has known Kissinger says that in his focus on the application of power in the world he fails to understand that foreign policy has moral consequences—for one's self as for others. Another puts it more bluntly: "He does not care enough about killing people."

A year ago Kissinger told some reporters: "What we are doing now with China is so great, so historic, that the word 'Vietnam'

will be only a footnote when it is written in history."

His tragedy, and ours, is that he was wrong. The United States has been more deeply affected by the disaster of Vietnam, and will be, than by any other contemporary event. Kissinger must know that, and accordingly must yearn for a settlement as much as anyone. The alternative is to believe that a brutal, unending use of force will qualify of the Nixon administration. "Why," he is speaking of one of Mr. Johnson's top assistants, "even Mary Watson wouldn't have been caught doing that."

A similarly cynical attitude seems to extend to the military suits. "Law and order" was a phrase I heard on a lot of TV in New York and New Jersey immediately after professor at Columbia Law School was stabbed to death in Harlem. But unless constantly whipped up by dramatic happenings, issues soon sink into a swamp of frustration and apathy.

Sen. McGovern practically appealed to a group in Los Angeles when he told a group he was going to make a "moral" issue out of bombing of North Vietnam. The issue of the cities has receded far in that Philadelphia he did not mention the teachers' strike which had closed the schools.

Taxes, Inflation

Taxes and inflation, to be sure, are intense interest—but chiefly as symbols of discredited political leadership. In the state of Washington, Albert Russell, the lackluster Democratic candidate who is threatening Gov. Evans' bid for a third term, told me: "People aren't going to support anything with the word 'tax' in it unless you show them they get a dollar's worth of government for a dollar's worth of taxes."

After hearing Sen. McGovern talk about high food prices, a college senior asked: "Why would anyone who was seriously concerned about inflation vote for McGovern?"

Mr. Lescase cannot gainsay the fact that given the background of democracy as practiced in the Philippines, there are bound to be critics, but the incontrovertible fact remains that millions also believe that President Marcos has taken the right course of action. It is indeed regrettable that Mr. Lescase has chosen to assault the character and person of the president, instead of endeavoring to present a more accurate and balanced analysis.

PACIFICO A. CASTRO, Chargé d'affaires, Philippines Embassy, Paris.

Art Sales

Your story (CIT, Oct. 3) of the Art Dealers Association of America citing as a breach of public trust the Metropolitan Museum of Art's private sale of a couple of pictures ranks even in this year's political events as a new high in hypocrisy. For years the New York Museum of Modern Art has been conducting private sales to a selected band of dealers and I don't recall the slightest complaint from the association. I know because I tried to break into the circle but "Moms" refused. The association doesn't give a damn about public trust. It's simply a case of sour grapes that one of its members bluffed the rest.

NORMAN GRANZ, Basel.

WILLIAM H. ADLER, Brussels.

CARL WERMER, Palaisau, France.

GEORGE EBELING, Frankfurt.

FRANZ KREMER, Berlin.

JOHN H. WHITNEY, Chairman, John Hay Whitney Foundation.

ARTHUR OCHS SALZBERGER, Co-Chairman, Arthur Ochs Salzberger Foundation.

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Examining A Soured Electorate

By Joseph Kraft

LOS ANGELES.—In a way I dreamed of in the philosophy of Washington, the United States is shaped by the actions and reactions of million of thriving operators scattered all across the country. So even when the race isn't close, following a presidential candidate around is an instructive exercise.

Being on the road is a way of putting the culprits on a map that is constantly changing. This is my sense, after several weeks of following George McGovern around the East, the Middle West and the Pacific Coast, of what the mood is now.

Perhaps the best handle is attitude toward corruption as dishonesty in government. All is celebrated, scandals are well known to the public at large. There was instant crowd reaction whenever Sen. McGovern mentioned Watergate or its wheel deal or ITT. But there were few signs of anger, or even let-

ation.

Used to Dishonesty

Just why is something of mystery. My own experience, however, suggests that people have become so used to dishonesty in high places that they are not even aware of it. Dishonesty is no big deal. The leading Democratic politician Seattle said of the attempt to break into Democratic party headquarters at the Watergate: "It doesn't hurt anybody but us."

An unwitting confirmation that analysis came in San Francisco from a former aide to President Johnson. He was ascertained independently that the participation of former White House aides in the Watergate affair showed a low quality of the Nixon administration. "Why," he was speaking of one of Mr. Johnson's top assistants, "even Mary Watson wouldn't have been caught doing that."

A similarly cynical attitude seems to extend to the military suits. "Law and order" was a phrase I heard on a lot of TV in New York and New Jersey immediately after professor at Columbia Law School was stabbed to death in Harlem. But unless constantly whipped up by dramatic happenings, issues soon sink into a swamp of frustration and apathy.

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Another example of the skeptical attitude comes from the blacks. In Cleveland, McGovern had scheduled an opening rally at the edge of the Hough ghetto. A knowledgeable aide to the Democratic governor, John Gilligan, predicted that many black would come but not enough white.

In fact the house wasn't filled mainly because so few black turned out. There was an equal poor turnout of blacks at a rally in downtown Philadelphia. A aide to Gov. Milton Shapp of Pennsylvania pointed out the even Sen. Edward Kennedy, who was then traveling with McGovern "can't turn on the black this year."

If there are no heroes, however, there are plenty of villains. Sen. McGovern draws good rounds whenever he mentions Pres. Nixon or former Texas Gov. John Connally.

Perhaps because of these intense dislikes, the Democratic party is not running away from Sen. McGovern. On the contrary, Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, Mayor Joseph Alioto of San Francisco, the big organizations of Chicago and Philadelphia and most of the labor unions are rallying round. My best guess now is that the fairly dull election is going to have a fairly dull result.

A Voice Still in Full Cry

By Irving Marder

NDON (IHT).—An American who arrived in London in mid-sixties for an extended stay had an unsettling experience permanently affected his picture of this capital: never he switched on the TV in his flat, it seemed, a dagger-like man materialized, his ugly modeled face creased in smile of blinding charm, and in to say wounding things to the United States and the American Way of Life. Whenever picked up a Sunday paper or of the quality weekly journals, such as the *New Statesman*, *Spectator*, or the *BBC* publication, the Listener, there was man again, pouring out in reviews and articles, as if a high-pressure hose, a stream of invective against the core of modern civilization, which America was the bad-beaten.

He visitor turned on the same thing happened. discussion programs, interviews, critics-at-large, commentaries, analyses—the air was filled with that same urban bridge accent, asserting in tone of sweet reasonableness the world was hurtling out control down a slope made by American good intentions.

Nearest Pub

Finally the American visitor moved off both radio and TV set, it didn't help much. That sooth, liquid voice seemed to tear through the walls and drip on the ceiling. Feeling the ed of a quick one to steady nerves, he left the flat (which is just off Fleet Street) and



Malcolm Muggeridge

headed for the nearest pub, a place called *Il Vino*. He had just lit his glass of sherry in a trembling hand when he heard The Voice again. Making a great effort, he turned and there, in the flesh and in full view, was Malcolm Muggeridge.

Muggeridge is still there, still in full cry. Formulating a non-stop public performance that has gone on for a quarter-century or so, he has just published the first volume of an autobiography: "Chronicles of a Wasted Time" (Collins, £3). Muggeridge, the greatest living practitioner of hatchet journalism, does not restrict his current targets to America and Americans. Like a whirling dervish studded with knives, he takes a stab at everything in reach.

The reatoo of the British press to the Muggeridge memoirs has been instructive. He is, after all, one of the family, and also a product of the mutually protective Old Boy System. Yet even the *Times* Literary Supplement, in an indulgent review, remarks: "Wasting no time, by 31 he has become anti-Communist, anti-Pakistan, anti-Liberals, and if he is to be believed, he already sees through Yeats, Pound, Eliot, D.H. Lawrence, Hemingway and Huxley. Careless, witty, outrageous, provocative, wise and sometimes silly, The Green Stick (the subtitle of Volume 1) is never boring, except when carried along on the divine afflatus."

Dennis Potter, reviewing the book for *The Times* itself, seems to disagree with the latter part of this assessment. Praising the

author's "immense talent," he says Muggeridge has written a book "spiking with wit... and a genuinely religious sense of life" but "it is also a work cruelly flawed by tedious chunks of second-rate rhetoric, undisguised hatreds and twitchingly intemperate sermonizing..."

Serialized

Richard Crossman reviewed this pretentious book" for the *Sunday Times*—which had serialized an abridged version—and seized upon the characteristic that other reviewers had played down or offered as a more-or-less-lovable trait: With the single exception of his wife, Muggeridge has savaged everyone in the book.

Thus Bertrand Russell was "simian" when enraged, Gandhi a pious fraud, Churchill in 1950 an "obscenely" fat, senile windbag. This is part of Muggeridge's tool kit—the systematic denigration of those regarded by others as great men. Albeit to it is an apparent compulsion to bite every hand that has fed him.

These victims range from the management of the *Guardian*, the newspaper that sent him to Moscow as a correspondent prior to World War II, to the audiences of his very profitable American lecture tours. (One of his less endearing capers was a BBC television program built around film extracts from these tours. Cameras and sound track alike exploited some all-American faces and voices with sadistic brilliance.)

Bishop Manqué

Muggeridge has now taken an unflinching "comic turn," though this persona alternates with the pulpit figure that has led some British observers to view him as a "bishop manqué." The book itself is vintage Muggeridge, which is probably an unkind thing to say, but it contains glints of what may have indeed been a genuine talent, possibly big enough for a form more demanding than the jeremiad. Muggeridge declares, however, (like Plaf) that he regrets nothing. "My grave is quiet; I have no regrets for masterpieces unwritten, for genius unfulfilled. It has long seemed abundantly clear to me that I was born into a dying, if not already dead, civilization, whose literature was part of the general decomposition."

The last word, perhaps, for once is not his. The *Sunday Times* printed with the concluding installment of its serial version a corrosive drawing by the young British cartoonist Gerald Scarfe. It portrays, in cruelly attenuated detail, Saint Mugg with his mouth open, as usual. Filling the air around him is a blizzard of words: "Blah blah blah blah blah."

This is how critics rate new productions on and Off-Broadway:

"Berlin to Broadway With Kurt Weill," a chronological retrospective of Weill's music, linked by co-producer Gene Lerner's text to the facts of Weill's life, got fair reviews from critics.

Clive Barnes, the *New York Times*, said: "Go to the Theater and see it." The audience of the full greatness of Weill and you will certainly be disappointed. But go expecting a sweet and sour evening with Broadway's greatest composer ever and you will get your money's worth."

William Glover, the *Associated Press*: "Some elaborate production efforts have been entranced to some lightweight singers. It would be well if the sponsors had waited a while to honor Weill with more suitable talents."

The singers in the cast are Marjory Cohen, Judy Landau, Jerry Lanning, and Hall Watters.

for breath and sweating in fear, when stricken with an attack. It is all there—all that is insinuated between the lines of his spittle-filled guitar trailing off into a hacking cough, his gleeful teasing of his wife, his smacking of lips as, in his senile giddiness, he remembers rich dishes, his uneasy aitish and the insatiate detection of everyone and everything flashing in his envious eyes. Martin imparts each gesture, each snort of defiant contempt, each stinging line with a terrifying reality and plays the great scenes—that in which the captain threatens his wife with his sword and that of the mad saher dance—magnificently.

Judith Magre as his fury of a mate serves as an admirable foil, but François Maistre, though satisfactory, is miscast as the friend-enemy of the pair. The part requires a player who would introduce a clashing contrast, while, as it is, he seems a constant companion in the domestic inferno.

There are few finer plays in the modern repertory than this overwhelming one by the misogynistic Swede. A gripping duel of unsheathed, implacable hatred, it is emotional dynamite. Laurence Olivier has enjoyed a historic triumph as the megalomaniacal artillery captain who, exiled to semi-retirement as guardian of a gloomy island fortress, lives out his last days in acrimonious desperation with his quarrelsome wife.

Is not the Strindberg distaste a caricature of the marital state? I had occasion to ask Olivier. "Well, I've been married three times," he said, "and I think it is a pretty accurate picture, exaggerated as some of its details may seem." But it is not marriage, but existence that is made so merciless in this bitter tragedy. "Life is so strange, so against me, so vindictive that I become vindictive, too," says Strindberg's defeated soldier in self-defense.

Jean Martin, undertaking the challenging role in the present Mathurins production, provides a dazzling portrait in depth. His captain differs from Olivier's just as it differs from Von Stroheim's in the film version. The difference is not one of quality—but of particulars, for any actor of dominating personality incorporates something of himself into an impersonation, however complete the transformation.

Here is the destructive and self-destructive warrior-monster of Strindberg come to life, exactingly reproduced down to his very last agonized wriggle. How proudly he struts in moments of restored health, puffing his cigar and proclaiming that he has another 20 years before him. And how horribly he cringes, gasping

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(Continued on Page 16)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1972

Page 9

aly's Chemical Sector Export Tax Of 10% Eyed By Japanese

PARIS, Oct. 3 (AP-DJ).—The chemical industry will be hurt by mid-1973, unable to even the interest on its debts if present government measures are continued, Raffaele Itri, president of Eni, National Irdcarbur (END), said yesterday.

He accused the government of

poor financial planning to the detriment of END and said that government investment policy in the depressed south is confused and often ineffective.

Mr. Itri proposed as a partial solution a cutback in development and the effective nationalization of the fiber and drug sectors under the aegis of ENI.

He also said that END must be given a far broader role in investment planning for the entire chemical sector.

To amortize loans and pay interest on short-term debts, at least 1,240 billion lire would be needed, leaving only 1,880 billion lire for running costs, including wages.

This latter figure would compare with 1,120 billion lire spent in 1971. When an increase in the overall work force of 41,000 persons, to 317,000, for funds available for labor costs could rise only 6% percent annually during the next five years, in current lire. In real terms, the allowable annual increase would be only 1.8 percent, which is obviously unrealistic, Mr. Itri said.

Thus the industry would be unable to amortize or pay interest, as wage costs are rising at an annual rate of up to 20 percent.

The increases in amortization and current capital needs must be cut, Mr. Itri said, in order to avoid this.

The END president outlined his views, which are certain to arouse bitter industrial and political disputes, at a meeting of the Chamber of Deputies' committee of the chemical industry.

Mr. Itri said that in the short term, investment must be cut and expansion limited.

The restructuring of productive capacity must come through concentrating on those "activities that are most efficient, limiting in the coming years the creation of new facilities and curtailing grants of easy loans," he said.

"To eliminate the technological weakness of Italian companies in the chemical sector, there must be a government policy that favors multinational pacts on patents and increased research."

Export Tax Of 10% Eyed By Japanese

Aim Would Be to Avert

Revaluation of the Yen

TOKYO, Oct. 3 (Reuters).—Finance Ministry officials today said a 10 percent tax on exports might be imposed in a bid to avert international pressure for another yen revaluation.

They said 10 percent has been mentioned as a possible figure, but further study, as well as Trade Ministry approval, was required.

The officials were amplifying a statement made by Finance Minister Koshiro Ueki at an airport press conference yesterday, that an export tax would be considered to reduce Japan's large trade surplus. The surplus is now running at \$8 billion, with little sign of decline.

Officials said pressure for another yen revaluation—despite last December's 16.88 percent increase in value—might build up unless Japan acted promptly.

Mr. Ueki, who returned last night from the International Monetary Fund meeting in Washington, said he would work out without delay a program for rectifying the balance of payments.

This would include structural reform of the Japanese economy, trade and capital liberalization, tariff reductions, active overseas investments by Japanese capital, and export curbs.

Arabian Oil Talks Near Accord

Share Timetable Is Main Obstacle

Sheikh Ahmed Yamani, Saudi Arabia's petroleum minister and chief negotiator for the gulf countries by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries for final approval. He said these nations will decide whether an extraordinary session of the OPEC will be necessary.

Sheikh Yamani said he has not received any reply from the U.S. government on his proposal that Saudi Arabian oil be given special treatment in the United States in exchange for his nation's investment in downstream facilities in U.S. oil companies.

He emphasized that the Arab nations' demand for 51 percent participation is firm and that there can be no agreement unless this is accepted by the Western oil companies.

Sheikh Yamani expressed much optimism that the obstacles can be resolved since both parties are working very hard at coming to terms.

Fruitful Talks

Sheikh Yamani said his talks in New York with the oil companies are "the most fruitful and most significant" of his sessions. The current round of talks with the Western oil companies started in August in Lebanon.

He said he expects the negotiations in New York will be his last with the oil firms.

"We may have another session for the final touch but this won't be a necessary thing," once a final accord is reached here, he said.

Sheikh Yamani said he was satisfied with the progress of his negotiations "considering the complexity of the matter."

He appeared optimistic that he would return to Saudi Arabia with an agreement tomorrow or Thursday.

The spokesman said the negotiations are almost in agreement on the disposition of the share of oil constituting the Arab states' participation, the problems of price to be paid on such buy-back and the timetable within which the percentage of participation is to rise to 51 percent are the biggest issues, but these will all be part of a package deal, the details of which are being smoothed out, he said.

The latest figures are especially surprising in light of the absolute decline in international tourism registered in 1967-68, when unemployment was rising and industrial output was falling in many countries.

On the other hand, last year's crisis, which challenged basic principles of the capitalist economies and, in the case of U.S. tourists, sharply reduced what their dollars could buy abroad, apparently mattered little.

Tourist travel expenditures by U.S. residents rose 6 percent to \$4.2 billion (against a 16 percent increase the previous year). And according to preliminary data, departures of U.S. citizens to Europe during the first six months of this year are estimated to be running 24 percent ahead of the year-ago level (when only an 8 percent increase was recorded over 1970).

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British tourist travel grew at a slower rate than in 1970 but nights spent in Spain grew about three times faster last year than the year before (up 12 percent against a rise of 4 percent).

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This announcement appears as a matter of record.

\$35,000,000

Litton Credit Corporation

(a wholly-owned subsidiary of Litton Industries, Inc.)

25-Year Charter Financing

The undersigned arranged for the direct placement with institutional investors of an Ownership Certificate and 25-Year Merchant Marine Bonds—the latter being insured by the U. S. Government under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended. The proceeds will be used to purchase a tug and barge, which will be bareboat chartered as an integrated system to the Litton Credit Corporation.

LEHMAN BROTHERS

LEHMAN SPECIAL SERVICES, INC.

October, 1972.

This announcement appears as a matter of record.

\$33,000,000

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.

25-Year Charter Financing

The undersigned arranged for the direct placement with institutional investors of Ownership Interests and 25-Year First Preferred Fleet Mortgage Bonds. The proceeds have been used to purchase two barge-mounted power plants, which have been bareboat chartered to Consolidated Edison.

LEHMAN BROTHERS

UNIONAMERICA LEASING CORPORATION

October, 1972.

All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

October 4, 1972

SK
&F

600,000 Shares

Smith Kline & French Laboratories

Common Stock

Smith, Barney & Co.

Incorporated

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.

The First Boston Corporation

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

Drexel Firestone

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Lazard Frères & Co.

Lehman Brothers

Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith

Incorporated

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis

Salomon Brothers

White, Weld & Co.

Incorporated

Basle Securities Corporation

EuroPartners Securities Corporation

SoGen International Corporation

Swiss American Corporation

UBS-DB Corporation

ABD Securities Corporation

Robert Fleming

Suez American Corporation

Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet

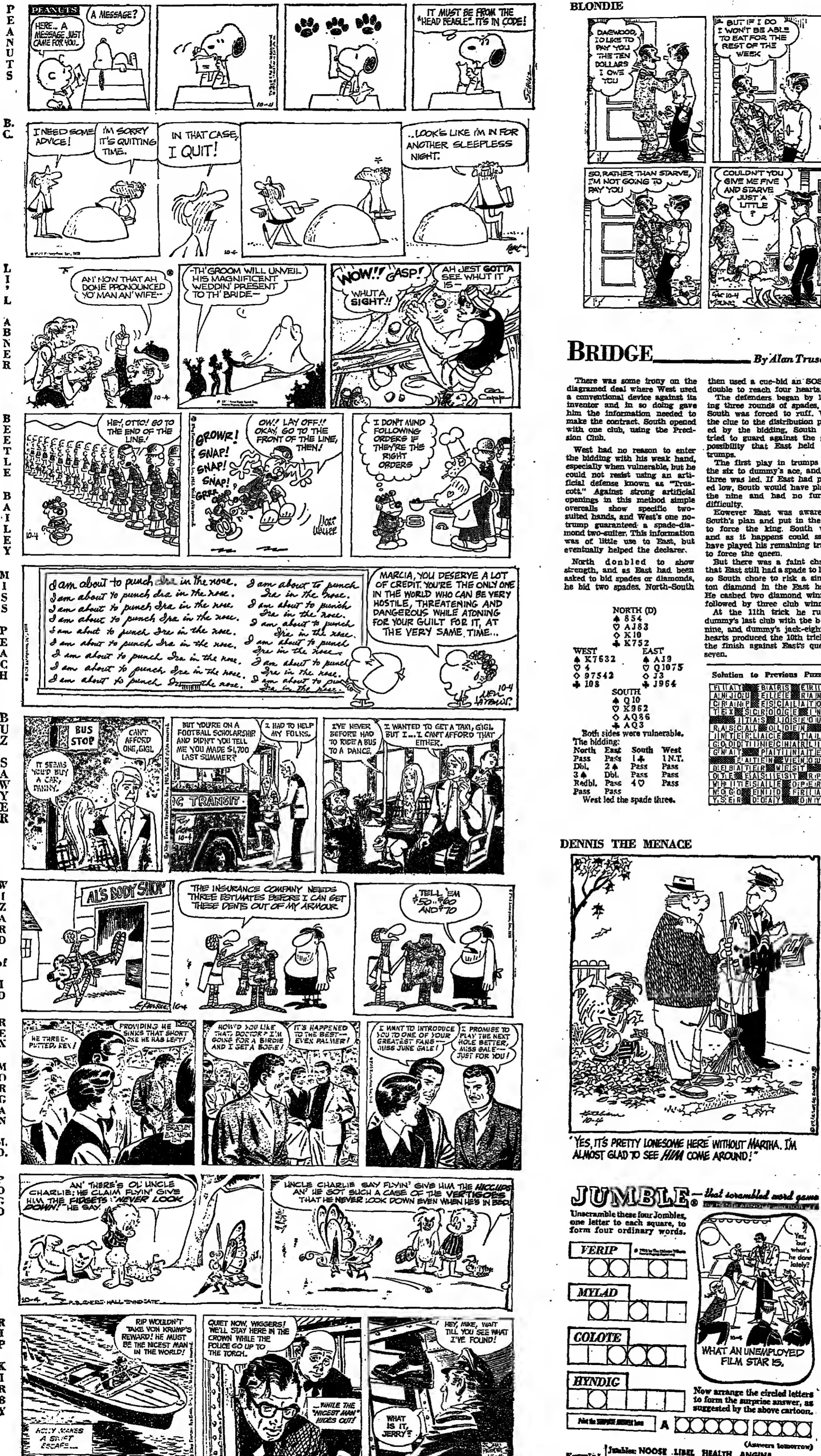
Banque Rothschild

J. Henry Schroder Wag & Co.

Limited

American Stock Exchange Trading

1972—Stocks and										1972—Stocks and										1972—Stocks and												
High	Low	Div.	In	52	52	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.	High	Low	Div.	In	52	52	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.	High	Low	Div.	In	52	52	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.
462	22	C&H Inv	1/2	17	403	403	103	103	103	+1/2	326	326	1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
161	112	Aberdeen Pet	5/8	17	212	212	212	212	212	+1/2	128	128	1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
246	21	Acme Prod	1/2	15	212	212	212	212	212	+1/2	105	105	1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
272	173	Action Ind	1/2	32	212	212	212	212	212	+1/2	178	178	1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
874	47	Adams Corp	1/2	12	212	212	212	212	212	+1/2	212	212	1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
269	13	Admirity P	1/2	4	163	163	163	163	163	+1/2	104	104	1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
182	24	AE&E Plast P	1/2	16	578	578	578	578	578	+1/2	104	104	1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
186	24	Aero Flt	1/2	2	12	12	12	12	12	+1/2	120	120	1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
273	32	Aerospace Inc	1/2	10	22	22	22	22	22	+1/2	120	120	1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
73	51	Aerosol	1/2	162	162	162	162	162	+1/2	112	112	1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
124	52	Agfa Corp	1/2	12	12	12	12	12	+1/2	120	120	1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
7	11	Agfa Cap	1/2	12	41	41	41	41	41	+1/2	104	104	1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
183	111	AGFA Corp	1/2	32	24	24	24	24	+1/2	104	104	1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14			
174	47	AGFA Phot	1/2	12	12	12	12	12	+1/2	120	120	1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14			
277	130	AGFA-Philco	1/2	12	12	12	12	12	+1/2	120	120	1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14			
234	130	AGFA-Philco Corp	1/2	12	12	12	12	12	+1/2	120	120	1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14			
235	130	AGFA-Philco Corp	1/2	12	12	12	12	12	+1/2	120	120	1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14			
236	130	AGFA-Philco Corp	1/2	12	12	12	12	12	+1/2	120	120	1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14			
237	130	AGFA-Philco Corp	1/2	12	12	12	12	12	+1/2	120	120	1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14			
238	130	AGFA-Philco Corp	1/2	12	12	12	12	12	+1/2	120	120	1/2	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14			
239	130	AGFA-Philco Corp	1/2	12																												



BLONDIE



BOOKS

I COME AS A THIEF
By Louis Auchincloss. 251 pps. Houghton Mifflin. \$6.95

FABLES OF WIT AND ELEGANCE
Edited by Louis Auchincloss. 265 pps. Scribner. \$7.95

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THE virtues of Louis Auchincloss as a writer of prose and as a writer of fiction are confirmed in his latest novel, "I Come as a Thief." There are the same clear, effortless sentences, a rhythmic pulse in the prose that never falters, a smooth, bright way with dialogue that makes his verbal exchanges an epigrammatic delight. A sense of form that knows exactly where to cut the passage before it becomes tedious or repetitious. The writing is transparent, the story line orderly, the world of his characters glittering. He must be, with John Updike, the most readable writer in America. And he is always knowledgeable. In this novel he offers us a circumscribed but incidental view of a regulatory agency of the government and the way an unscrupulous man in such an agency can exploit his position to enrich himself. He shows, too, how easy it is for the underworld to move stylily into the respectable precincts of great fortunes. He can do this in his fiction because he knows just which details tell what he wants told. He knows what to leave out. His novels are never overfurnished.

Although Max is first described as Tony's satanic side, he ends at the end as a rather conventional villain. The scene for the climax of the story, Tony's accidental experience, is expertly set up. His hostess, his friend, is dying of cancer. It is then the world is black for Tony. It is a scene that calls for something poetical, explosive. It is one time we should experience Tony's sense of spirit and not merely told about it. I almost wish that somewhere the author would throw sand into that tidy, elegant style of his, something that would cause the sense of readers to howl with pain.

It is predictable that the stories Auchincloss has collected in "Fables of Wit and Elegance" reflect the qualities he prizes in art. For this anthology he generally gone back in (though he has included Stafford, Mary McCarthy, Hortense Calisher), and he chosen writers who, he felt, "sophisticated, cultivated, possess of a knowledge of the world who represented some of beauty and grace of a way in England and America that pretty well ceased to exist."

The stories are rounded shaped, a quality noticeable in so slight a thing as V. Sack's West's "Thirty Clocks Sirloin Hour." The crises, when they occur, usually occur over tea and social malfunctioning here the metaphor of a greater Evelyn Waugh and Max Bohm contribute two Joe pieces, Harold Nicolson's sketch of Ronald Firbank in a fictional guise, E.M. For comes through with a typical vestigation of the clash between the impulse of the heart, frozen custom, and Dorothy Parker with some acidulous comments, in story form, on the quality that lies behind these tinsel. Auchincloss has chosen superbly articulated story Henry James, "The Abasement of the Northmen," and one by Wharton that seemed to be best in the book, "The Temps...," a moving example filial cruelty.

Thomas Lask is a New York Times book reviewer.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

There was some irony on the diagramed deal where West used a conventional device against its inventor and in so doing gave him the information needed to make the contract. South opened with one club, using the Precision Club.

West had no reason to enter the bidding with his weak hand, especially when vulnerable, but he could not resist using an artificial defense known as "Truscott." Against strong artificial openings in this method simple overcalls show specific two-suited hands, and West's one no-trump guaranteed a spade-diamond two-suited. This information was of little use to East, but evidently helped the declarer.

North doubled to show strength, and as East had been asked to bid spades or diamonds, he bid two spades. North-South then used a cue-bid an SOS double to reach four hearts.

The defenders began by leading three rounds of spades, and South was forced to ruff. With the clue to the distribution provided by the bidding, South now tried to guard against the good possibility that East held four trumps.

The first play in trumps was the six to dummy's ace, and the three was led. If East had played low, South would have played the nine and had no further difficulty.

However, East was aware of South's plan and put in the ten to force the king. South won, and as it happens could safely have played his remaining trump to force the queen.

But there was a faint chance that East still had a spade to lead, so South chose to risk a singleton diamond in the East hand.

He cashed two diamond winners followed by three club winners.

At the 11th trick he ruffed dummy's last club with the heart nine, and dummy's jack-eight of hearts produced the 10th trick at the finish against East's queen.

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Lolich Strikes Out 15**Detroit Takes 1st From Boston**

By Murray Chass

DETROIT, Oct. 3 (UPI).— Luis Aparicio and Carl Yastrzemski ran into trouble in the third inning and the Red Sox into Mickey Lolich, Aurelio Rodriguez and Al Kaline for the sole game as Detroit defeated Boston, 4-1, last night and moved within one victory of winning the Eastern Division championship of the American League.

The triumph enabled Detroit to place the Red Sox in first place with a half-game lead, and put the Tigers in the position where victory over Boston tonight could end the most hectic race in the major leagues this season. If, however, the Red Sox win tonight with Luis Tiant their No. 1 pitcher, the title then could be decided on Wednesday in the final game of the season.

Lolich, the Tigers' No. 1 pitcher, excited the 51,518 fans and won his 22nd game by stopping the Red Sox on six hits and striking out 15.

Five of the strike-outs came in the first four innings where the Red Sox had five runners on base, two of them in third.

As crucial as Lolich's strike-outs was a base-running blunder by Yastrzemski in the third inning. By going for a triple with

Aparicio standing at third, Yastrzemski was cut and helped take the Red Sox out of a potentially big inning.

With Tommy Harper at third and Aparicio at first on one-out singles, Yastrzemski lined the ball over Mickey Stanley's head in center field. Harper trotted across, tying the game, 1-1, and it appeared as if Aparicio also would score easily.

But the little Venezuelan tripped rounding third and fell down, forcing him to go back to third instead of heading home. Fall-

"I stumbled on the base and

almost went down," said Aparicio, who suffered two large gashes just above his right knee in the fall. "I tried to stay up but when I did, I got to the grass and slipped and fell."

"If I was aware of him falling," Yastrzemski said, "I would've stopped."

Thus, instead of having runners at second and third and one out, the Red Sox had a runner at third and two out. Lolich then made it three out by throwing a third strike past Reggie Smith for the second time.

Kaline and Rodriguez were able to trot around the bases when they scored home runs off John Curtis in the first and fifth innings.

Kaline's homer, his third in three days, put the Tigers ahead, 1-0, and Rodriguez's blast, his second in two days, sent them in front, 2-1. Rodriguez added a run-scoring single in the sixth after Kaline singled and Willie Horton walked.

The first time Smith struck out was in the first inning when the Red Sox had runners at first and second and one out. Lolich followed that strike-out with another, getting Rico Petrocelli for the final out.

Smith Falls

Smith, one of Boston's most productive hitters who entered the game hitting in 12 times at bat against Lolich this season, also fouled out with a runner at first and two out in the fifth.

Little wonder that when someone asked him before the game how he had fared against Lolich this season he grimaced and replied: "Not well at all."

The Red Sox, in general, did fairly well against Lolich tonight—until they tried to bring home the runners they put on base.

Aside from the innings in which Smith failed to produce, the Red Sox threatened several other times.

In the fourth, for instance, Petrocelli walked and raced to third on Dwight Evans's one-out single. But Lolich struck out Doug Griffin and Curtis. Evans walked with two out in the sixth, and Griffin struck out for the third time.

Then in the seventh, Phil Gagliano led off with a pinch single, but Tommy Harper struck out. Aparicio popped up and Yastrzemski struck out for the second straight time.

In the eighth, Rodriguez singled home another run, then his third run batted in of the night, after Kaline again led off with a single.

The eighth, Rodriguez singled

...22 no-hitter.

Stoneman had in his glove but dropped. He then got Ted Marlow to hit into a fielder's choice and struck out Dave Marshall to end the inning. He also gave up seven walks while striking out nine.

Former Met Ken Singleton drove in two runs while Ron Fairly connected for a home run. Another former Met assisted on the final out of the game. With rookie Dave Schenck on base after being walked, Hahn hit a hard bouncer to Tim Foli at shortstop.

"I got nervous," said the excited Stoneman. "I thought for sure the ball was going to bounce over Foli's head but I was sure glad to see him jump up and throw it to second for the force-out. It was the same for me in '69 when Deron Johnson ended that other no-hitter with a sharp grounder to my shortstop, Mauri Wille," said Stoneman. Asked if he was happy in finishing the season with a losing record but with a no-hitter, Stoneman said: "I'm pleased with my performance this year. My record may not show it but my earned run average has gone down."

Expos management celebrated the no-hitter by inviting all 7,184 fans back-free of charge—for either tonight's doubleheader or tomorrow night's finale.

Stoneman did not have enough time to let the excitement catch up with him as he now faces a 16-day hitch in the U.S. Army as he continues to serve his reserve duty in Burlington, Vt.

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Wajima Retains Fight Crown

TOKYO, Oct. 3 (UPI).—Koichi Wajima of Japan retained his world junior-middleweight boxing title here tonight when he knocked out Trinidad challenger Matt Donovan in the third round of their scheduled 15-round fight.

Donovan was hit by a series of left hooks to the head which sent him sprawling to the canvas for the count after 53 seconds of the third round.

Wajima, a former truck driver who took up professional boxing when he was 25, fought in the same unorthodox crouching, leaping style that brought him the world title a year ago.

An explosive picture that keeps you fascinated. Unique.

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Celtics Trim Squad

BOSTON, Oct. 3 (UPI).—Veteran center Garland Smith and rookie guard Wayne Grable have been cut as the Boston Celtics trimmed their roster to 14.

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia ... 80 60 107-2 2 2

Carries ... 74 56 100-7 1 1

St. Louis ... 74 56 100-7 1 1

Boston ... 74 56 100-7 1 1

Montreal ... 74 56 100-7 1 1

Seattle ... 74 56 100-7 1 1

Milwaukee ... 74 56 100-7 1 1

Chicago ... 74 56 100-7 1 1

Montreal ... 74 56 100-7 1 1

Seattle ... 74 56 100-7 1 1

Milwaukee ... 74 56 100-7 1 1

Chicago ... 74 56 100-7 1 1

Milwaukee ... 74 56 100-7 1 1

Observer

Over the Wall Briefly

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—Whenever life has settled into a six-day rain, and the cats have infested the house with fleas, and the shower stall over the dining-room sideboard is leaking into the mashed potatoes, and there is a recurring dream about gracytans, and politicians keep reminding you of the existence of the government—then it is time to turn your back on television and slip away for a quiet respite with the wonderful folks of Televisionland.

They are always glad to see a visitor, and it doesn't bother them at all that he may be a complete stranger. Complete strangers are always dropping by unannounced in Televisionland.

It is not unusual for a Televisionland housewife to go into her laundry room and discover an utter stranger waiting for her. She does not scream, for in Televisionland assault and battery are unknown. The great problem is dingy laundry.

The housewife instantly realizes that the stranger has come only to solve her dingy-laundry problem. He lectures her, gives her a demonstration, perhaps, admonishes her to change her laundry habits. It would never occur to him to club her senseless and rifle her purse, which, of course, is one of the reasons Televisionland is such a pleasant place to visit.

Life there is a procession of miracles. Six-day rains are unheard of. It may rain heavily for 20 seconds, but only to display the unfailing courtesy of Televisionland's filling-station attendants.

Does he snarl and whine about being brought out of his shelter? He does not. Does he look like a member of the action arm of the Ku Klux Klan? He does not.

Soap Box Derby

DETROIT, Oct. 3 (AP).—Chevrolet division of General Motors Corp. has dropped sponsorship of the all-American Soap Box Derby after 38 years and will shift to the sponsorship of the Junior Olympics.



Does he offer to check the tire pressure? Does he keep good advice heartily given upon mom? Does he give the children lollipops and urge them to clean their teeth carefully after eating? He does, he does.

The biggest piece of Televisionland—nearly one-third of it—is the kitchen. Here the citizens come to grips with problems such as foul-smelling drain pipes, inferior floor-bowls, bad coffee, dirty oven, unsightly hands, and flabby tomato paste.

There are often cats in the kitchen. They are magnificently sleek, beautiful cats. But, until the new miracle cat food was introduced, these cats did not purr so happily at feeding time. These cats do not infest the house with fleas, *le-ses*—like the atomic bomb, Internal Revenue and the Pentagon—do not exist in Televisionland. The things that do not exist there are, in fact, the principal reason life there is so agreeable.

* * *

Shower stalls that leak are forbidden. Shower stalls comprise nearly 10 percent of Televisionland. In them, and before their adjoining medicine cabinets, the citizens grapple with some of their most alarming problems: Dull, lifeless hair; absence of sex appeal in the smile, and so on, in ludicrously innocent procession.

The idea that these shower stalls might leak, that they might require the attention of plumbers brandishing tools—such ideas are simply unthinkable here where the worst things that can happen in life are a weakening auto battery, a perspiration stain, a case of indigestion.

Graveyards? Never. The worst disease is headache. Sleeplessness and overeating are the other major ailments, but none prove terminal.

There are, of course, no politicians. And the government simply appears when it is needed: in the form of the slick stranger by the laundry tub, as the good fairy solving the latest problem in the kitchen, as the friendly giant walking through walls to scrub away with amazing ease those hard-to-remove stains.

It is a nice place to visit, but it's terribly hard to live there. Those fleas keep biting you back to reality.

SOAP BOX DERBY

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